

### The New Head of the Department of Zoology and Entomology, Ohio State University.

Professor Raymond C. Osburn, of the Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut, has been elected Head of the Department of Zoology and Entomology of the Ohio State University, his appointment to take effect July 1st. He will assume the duties carried during the last nineteen years by Dr. Herbert Osborn, who was last year elected Research Professor and who will hereafter give his entire time to research work, including a direction of research work by graduate students, and, for the present, the Directorship of the Lake Laboratory and of the Ohio Biological Survey.

Dr. R. C. Osburn graduated from the Ohio State University in 1898, received a Master's degree from the same institution in 1900, and the Ph.D. degree from Columbia in 1906. He has been connected as a teacher with the Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio; Fargo College, Fargo, North Dakota; Clinton High School of Commerce, New York City; Barnard College, Columbia University, and the Connecticut College, in which he is now Professor of Biology.

Dr. Osburn is known to entomologists as the author of a number of papers on Syrphidae and Odonata and he was for several years President of the New York Entomological Society. He is much interested in the ecology of aquatic insects, but his main work has been upon aquatic invertebrates and fishes.

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### Adult Chrysopidae Do Eat (Neur.).

I was very much interested in the Notes on the Feeding Habits of Adult Chrysopidae, by L. Bradford Ripley, in the January, 1917, number of Entomological News.

By actual observation I can indorse Prof. Ripley's statement that Chrysopidae take food in the adult stage. While my observation was of short duration and of a single specimen, it proved beyond a doubt that these insects are far from being abstinent. On the evening of September 19th, 1916, an adult Lace-winged fly was captured and the next morning, having just finished eating a juicy pear, I had occasion to examine this specimen which was in a stupid condition, as I now believe for the want of food.

No sooner had I taken it into my hand than it began to gnaw at my fingers, which were yet moist with the juice of the pear. Taking a tip from this, I sprinkled some granulated sugar on my hand which it ravenously ate.

Through a hand-glass we saw grain after grain quickly disappear, and this little creature did not content itself to feed among the scattering grains, but waded into the thick of the sugar. This specimen was placed back in the jar with some sugar and water where it remained until the next morning when I took it from the jar to feed it some more pear juice.

When placing it on my hand, as I had the day before, I found to my disappointment that I did not have the little pet that I thought I had, for it briskly flew away, showing that the gentleness of the day before was caused by hunger. After finding that these insects feed on sugar and fruit juice I have but little doubt about their feeding on the natural sweets of flowers and plants.—WILTON T. GOE, Portland, Oregon.